

NOTA CIENTÍFICA

Karyotypes of *Akodon orophilus* Osgood 1913 and *Thomasomys* sp. (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae) from Huánuco, Peru**Cariotipos de *Akodon orophilus* Osgood 1913 y *Thomasomys* sp. (Rodentia: Sigmodontinae) de Huánuco, Perú****Víctor Pacheco¹, Jesús H. Córdova² and Margarita Velásquez³**

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Abstract

Conventional chromosomal preparations were made of three native mice from Huánuco, Peru: a male and a female of *Thomasomys* sp., and a male of *Akodon orophilus*. *Thomasomys* sp. had a karyotype of $2n = 42, XY$ ($n = 21$), meanwhile *A. orophilus* presented $2n = 22, XY$ ($n = 11$). Comparisons between chromosomal pairs from the existent literature indicate that both are new karyotypes. *Thomasomys* sp. has a distinct sexual Y chromosome, the only metacentric (**m**) reported for the genus. The chromosomes X and Y of *A. orophilus* are acrocentrics (**a**); and the length of chromosome Y (2/3 of the length of X) distinguishes *A. orophilus* from other congeneric. Because the structural differences between the sexual chromosomes usually generates mechanism of reproductive isolation at intraspecific level and are bigger still in interspecific crosses, we concluded that the karyotypes reported here support the validity of the species *A. orophilus* and suggest that *Thomasomys* sp. represents a new species to science.

Keywords: *Akodon*, *Thomasomys*, karyotype, Yungas, Sigmodontinae

Resumen

Se procesaron preparados cromosómicos convencionales de tres ratones procedentes de Huánuco, Perú: una hembra y un macho de *Thomasomys* sp., y otro macho de *Akodon orophilus*. *Thomasomys* sp. presentó un cariotipo $2n = 42, XY$ ($n = 21$), en tanto que *A. orophilus* presentó $2n = 22, XY$ ($n = 11$). *Thomasomys* sp. tiene un cromosoma sexual Y distinguible, por ser el único metacéntrico (**m**) entre los reportados para el género. *A. orophilus* tiene los cromosomas X e Y acrocéntricos (**a**), alcanzando el Y los 2/3 de la longitud del X, característica que la diferencia de otras especies congénereas. Dada la importancia que tienen las diferencias estructurales entre los cromosomas sexuales como usual mecanismo generador de problemas reproductivos a nivel intraespecífico, y mayores aún en cruces interespecíficas, consideramos que los cariotipos reportados aquí apoyan la validez de la especie *A. orophilus* y sugiere que *Thomasomys* sp. representa una especie nueva para la ciencia.

Palabras clave: *Akodon*, *Thomasomys*, cariotipos, Yungas, Sigmodontinae.

Introduction

Peru is considered one of the twelve more biomegadiverse countries of the world (Lamas 1982, McNeely et al. 1990); and it ranks fifth in regard to mammalian diversity in the world (Pacheco et al. 2009). Some 162 species of rodents are currently reported for Peru and the report of several new species is known to be in preparation (Pacheco et al. 2009). This scenario compels us to devote time and resources to better know our diversity.

At present, the study of the karyotypes is an excellent approach to solve problems of identification, species determination, classification, phylogeny and distribution of the species, and a fundamental parameter – and sometimes irreplaceable – for this purpose. Thus, this method has been widely used in the systematics of Neotropical rodents (Reig and Useche 1976, Gardner and Patton 1976, Reig et al. 1980, Aguilera et al. 2000).

Akodon and *Thomasomys* comprise two of the most speciose genus of Sigmodontinae with 41 and 36 species respectively (Musser and Carleton 2005). In Peru, *Akodon* is represented by 14 species and *Thomasomys* by 18 species (Pacheco et al. 2009). A summary of karyotype information for *Akodon* from Peru was reported by Patton and Smith (1992). Adequate karyotype information for *Thomasomys* from Peru is found in Gardner and Patton (1976) and Salazar-Bravo and Yates (2007), but a summary is still missing. Karyotype information for several species of *Akodon* and *Thomasomys* are still missing.

This study reports for the first time the karyotype of *Akodon orophilus*, an endemic rodent to Peru, and *Thomasomys* sp., an apparently new species to science (Patton and Smith 1992, Pacheco 2003), based on three samples obtained from the cloud forests of Palmapampa, of Huánuco, Peru.

Material and methods

Two karyotypes were evaluated based on conventional chromosome staining (somatic and germinal cells) from three rodents collected in the field and prepared in the laboratory: a male and female of *Thomasomys* sp. (MUSM 17826 and 17827 respectively), and a male of *Akodon orophilus* (MUSM 17795). These specimens were obtained during an mammals diversity survey from Palmapampa, (approximately at 20 km SE of Chaglla), along the road from Chaglla to Tomayrica, Distrito Chaglla, Provincia Pachitea, Departamento Huánuco, at 3020 m elevation, 09°53'12"S, 75°53'22"W, from 15 to 26 of May 2000. The habitat is a typical montane forests or Yungas, and moderately fragmented by potato agriculture. This locality was described and a map presented by Lehr et al. (2002).

The species were identified based on external and craneo-dental characteristics by the first author (VP) following Patton and Smith (1992) for *Akodon*, and Pacheco (2003) for *Thomasomys*. The specimens are deposited in the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad de San Marcos (MUSM). Chromosomal preparations and staining follow the protocols described by

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Córdova (1993) adapted to rodents. Pictures were taken with two photomicroscopes (Leitz Orthoplan-Orthomat and Leitz-Orthoplan 20) with film Agfa Ortho-25, and printed in bromide Kodak paper, degree 2 and 4. In all samples the karyotypes were obtained by counting the chromosomes of at least seven of the better metaphases (and diakinesis in males) for individual, by arranging and qualifying the chromosomes according to Levan et al. (1964) and Green and Sessions (1991). In this work, "acrocentrics" (**a**) is used here for mammalian chromosomes and comprise the "subtelocentrics" and "telocentrics" chromosomes of the Green & Sessions's chromosomal nomenclature.

Results and discussion

These results represent the first karyotypes for *Akodon orophilus* and *Thomasomys* sp. These are here described, illustrated and compared with relevant works in the literature.

Akodon orophilus

The specimen of *A. orophilus* (MUSM 17795) has a karyotype of $2n = 22$, $FN = 40$ (Fig. 1, 4; Table 1). All the autosomes are biarmed (8 metacentric, **m**; and 2 submetacentric pairs, **sm**), meanwhile the X and Y are acrocentrics (**a**). The Y chromosome is relatively long because in size it is 2/3 the length of the X chromosome. Gardner and Patton (1976) reported a karyotype of $2n = 22$, $FN = 40$ for *Akodon* sp. (Ancash, Peru), but X and Y are **sm** in this taxon and **a** in our sample. Likewise, Patton

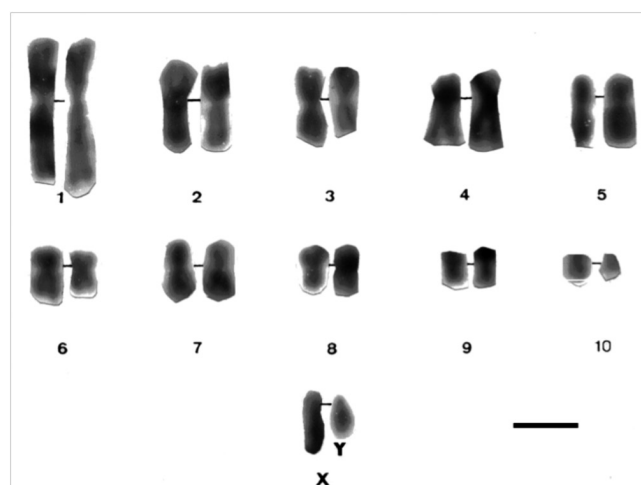


Figure 1. Karyotype of *Akodon orophilus* from Palmapampa, Department of Huánuco, Peru (MUSM 17795) (scale bar = 5 μ m).

Table 1. Karyometric data of *Akodon orophilus*.

Cromosomal Pair	Relative Length	Centromeric Index	Chromosomal Type
1	21.024	0.447	m
2	12.191	0.407	m
3	9.541	0.432	m
4	9.452	0.306	sm
5	8.657	0.316	sm
6	6.36	0.423	m
7	6.184	0.429	m
8	6.007	0.482	m
9	3.799	0.444	m
10	2.65	0.333	sm
X	8.834	0.201	a
Y	5.3	0.167	a

(1987) and Patton et al. (1990) reported a similar karyotype ($2n = 22$) for *A. aerosus* and *A. torques*, from Cuzco Department; but these have a submetacentric X. In addition, *A. torques* has a subtelocentric Y which is 1/2 the length of the X chromosome.

According to the revision by Patton and Smith (1992) the genus *Akodon* in Peru presents chromosomal complements from $2n = 22$ to $2n = 40$, as is seen in *Akodon juninensis* ($2n = 40$), *A. lutescens* ($2n = 40$), *A. boliviensis* ($2n = 40$), *A. mollis* ($2n = 22$ to 36-38), *A. subfuscus* ($2n = 40$), *A. torques* ($2n = 22-26$), *A. aerosus* ($2n = 22-40$), *A. albiventer* ($2n = 40$), and *A. kofordi* ($2n = 40$). The karyotype of *A. orophilus* and the diploid number of Peruvian populations of *A. fumeus* were unknown at that time. All these karyotypes are markedly different to the one reported here for *A. orophilus*. Hsu and Benirschke (1973) reported a karyotype of *A. orophilus* with $2n = 26$ from specimens from Department of Ayacucho, but these were later identified as *A. torques* by Patton and Smith (1992).

Structural differences of sexual chromosomes reinforce the separation of *Akodon orophilus* from other congeners, although the species is considered a complex group and might represent more than one species (Patton and Smith 1992, Smith and Patton 2007).

Thomasomys sp.

The specimens of *Thomasomys* sp. have a karyotype of $2n = 42$, $n = 21$, $FN = 47$ (Fig. 2, 4; Table 2). All autosomes are acrocentrics except the pairs 1, 5 and 20 that are metacentrics (**m**). In regard to the sexual pair, the chromosome X is **a**, and the Y is **m**. Secondary constrictions were found in the medial region of long arm of X sexual pair and the distal region of the long arm of autosomal pair 10 (Fig. 3A, B).

The species of the genus *Thomasomys* are a uniform group characterized by a diploid number of 42 or 44, and a predominantly acrocentric autosomic complement (Gardner and Patton 1976). Numerically our results are similar to those of *Thomasomys monochromos* from Colombia (Gardner and Patton

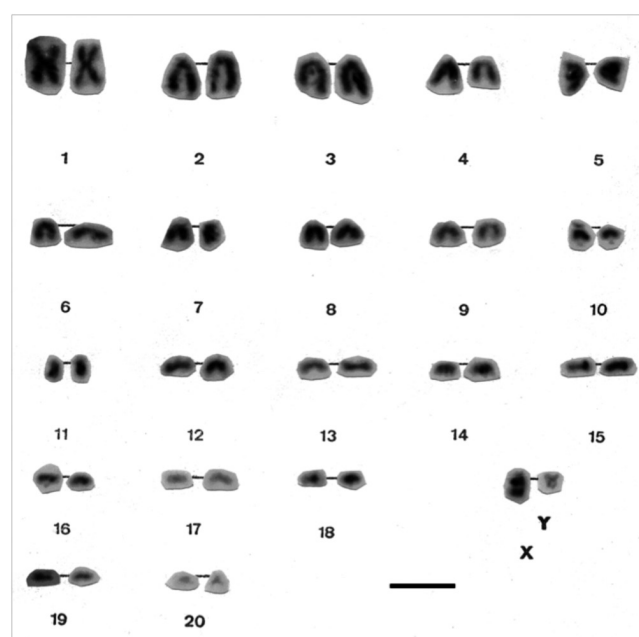


Figure 2. Karyotype of *Thomasomys* sp. from Palmapampa, Huánuco, Peru (MUSM 17826). Scale bar = 5 μ m.

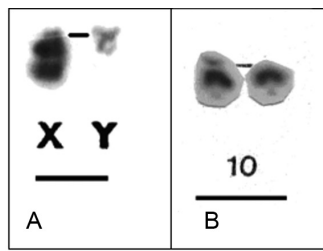


Figure 3. Amplification of chromosomes of *Thomasomys* sp. A.- Observe the metacentric Y chromosome and the secondary constriction in the long arm of X in the sexual pair. B.- The pair 10 has secondary constrictions in the long arm.

Table 2. Karyometric data of *Thomasomys* sp.

Cromosomal Pair	Relative Length	Centromeric Index	Chromosomal Type
1	12.52	0.475	m
2	9.984	0.083	a
3	8.558	0.124	a
4	8.24	0.101	a
5	8.082	0.481	m
6	5.864	0.111	a
7	4.596	0.12	a
8	4.12	0.108	a
9	3.962	0.094	a
10	3.803	0.122	a
11	3.645	0.121	a
12	3.487	0.081	a
13	3.328	0.037	a
14	2.853	0.055	a
15	2.357	0.074	a
16	1.426	0.104	a
17	1.109	0.093	a
18	0.951	0.086	a
19	0.792	0.072	a
20	0.634	0.451	m
X	6.339	0.04	a
Y	3.17	0.443	m

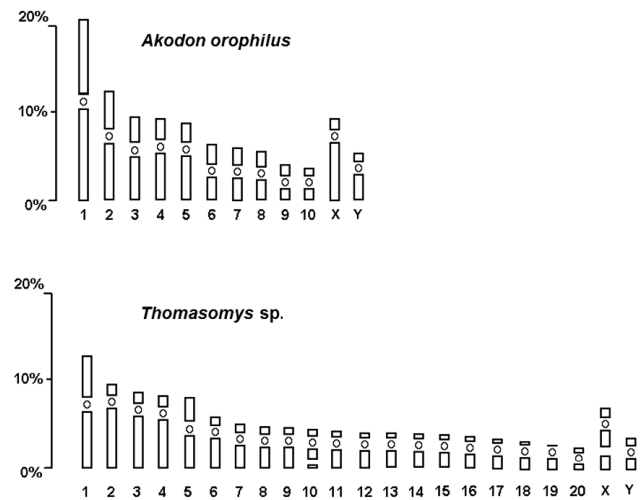


Figure 4. Idyograms of *Akodon orophilus* and *Thomasomys* sp.

1976), but in this species the autosomes are acrocentrics and the chromosome X is submetacentric (**sm**). The chromosome Y is the second biarmed chromosome reported for the genus.

A summary of reported karyotypes for *Thomasomys* is presented for comparisons with *Thomasomys* sp. (Table 3). *T. emeritus* is distinguished here from *T. laniger* following karyotype data (Aguilera et al. 2000) and morphology (Pacheco 2003). The karyotype of *Thomasomys* sp. from Pichincha, Ecuador, reported by Gardner and Patton (1976) is reidentified as *T. paramorum* by the first author (VP); but this species is apparently polymorphic in karyotype morphology. The chromosomes X and Y of *T. paramorum* from Tungurahua, Ecuador (Haynie et al. 2006) are acrocentrics (**a**), while those from Pichincha (Gardner and Patton 1976) are submetacentrics (**sm**). The voucher of the karyotype reported for *T. taczanowskii* in Gardner and Patton (1976) is also reidentified as *T. oreas* by the first author (VP).

For Peru, Gardner and Patton (1976) reported the karyotypes of *Thomasomys aureus* ($2n = 44$, FN = 42), *T. kalinowskii* ($2n = 44$, FN = 44), *T. notatus* ($2n = 44$, FN = 44), and *T. oreas* ($2n = 44$, FN = 44); all four with the chromosomes X and Y acrocentrics (**a**) and without a marked polymorphism. The karyotype presented here for *Thomasomys* sp. is within the range known

Table 3. Summary of karyotypes reported for species of *Thomasomys*.

Species name	2N	FN	X	Y	Reference
<i>T. niveipes</i>	24	42	M or SM	A	Gómez-Laverde et al. 1997
<i>T. laniger</i>	40	40	M or SM	A	Gómez-Laverde et al. 1997
<i>T. emeritus</i> ¹	42	40	M	A	Aguilera et al. 2000
<i>T. monochromos</i>	42	42	SM	A	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>T. aureus</i>	44	42	A	A	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>T. paramorum</i> ²	44	42	SM	SM	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>T. paramorum</i>	44	42	A	A	Haynie et al. 2006
<i>T. vestitus</i>	44	42	A	A	Aguilera et al. 2000
<i>T. andersoni</i>	44	42	?	?	Salazar Bravo and Yates 2007
<i>T. kalinowskii</i>	44	44	A	A	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>T. notatus</i>	44	44	A	A	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>T. oreas</i> ³	44	44	A	A	Gardner and Patton 1976
<i>Thomasomys</i> sp.	42	47	A	M	this contribution

¹ originally reported as *T. laniger*

² originally reported as *Thomasomys* sp.

³ originally reported as *T. taczanowskii*

for *Thomasomys*; however, it differs from other karyotypes by the biarmed Y chromosome and biarmed autosomal pairs 1, 5 and 20, and $2n = 42$ instead of $2n = 44$. Karyotype data then reinforce the suggestion based on morphology that *Thomasomys* sp. is a new species (Pacheco 2003).

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